SECRETARY FOLGER.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT REPORT.

The Financial Needs of the Country Ably Set Forth by the New Head of the Department-The Question of Bonds and Reduction of Taxation Presented.

. he annual report of the Treasury Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1881, mitted to Congress yesterday by Secretary The ordinary revenues from all sources e fiscal year amounted to \$360,782,292.57. The ordinary expenditures for the same period were \$250.712.887.50, leaving a surplus revenue of \$100,-\$60, \$01.08, which was applied as follows: To the redemption of bonds for the sinking fund \$74.371 -200; fractional currency,\$109,001.05; loan of February, 1861, \$7,418,000; 10,408 of 1864,\$2,016,150; 5.20s of 1862, \$18,300; 5,20s of 1864, \$3,400; 5,20s of 1865, \$37,000; consols of 1867, \$950,150; consols of 1868, \$337,400; Texas indemnity stock, \$1,000; old demand compound interest and other notes, \$18,330, and to the increase of cash in the Treasury, \$14,-657,023.95, Total, \$160,069,404.98. The report says:

SINKING PUND REQUIREMENTS. "The requirements of the sinking fund for the last fiscal year, including a balance of \$49,517,125.78

not provided for my to the close of the previous year, amounted to 200,786,090,002. There was applied thereto from the redemption of bonds and fractional currency, as shown in the above statement, the sum of \$74,459,291,05, leaving a deficit of \$16,200,873,47. It is estimated that the requirements of the fund for the present/year, including the balance.

On the subject of public money the Secretary says: "By act of Congress, approved March 3, 1857, public disbursing officers were required to place all funds entrusted to them for disbursement, on deposit with a public denository, and to draw for them only in favor of the persons to whom payment was to be made. The provisions of the law remained unchanged until the act of June 14, 1865, reproduced as a ction 3639, Revised Statutes, was passed, removing the restrictions as to the method of drawing checks. By an act approved February 27, 1877, that section was an amended as to re-caset the provisions of the act of March 3, 1857, concerning disbursing officers checks, which the Department had found impracticable to enforce. The attention of Congress has been called to this matter in the anumal reports of DISBURSEMENTS OF PUBLIC MONEYS. cks, which the Department had sound imprac-able to enforce. The attention of Congress has in called to this matter in the annual reports of Secretary for the years 1857, 1858, and 1878, by explaining the impracticability of enforcing law according to the letter as it now stands, it is recommended that it be so amended that yment may be made and checks drawn under chattons prescribed by the Secretary of the assure."

regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury."

The report of the Comptroller of the Currency is referred to as containing full information in reference to the affairs of national banks, and after quoting certain portions of it. Judge Folger continues: "The corporate existence of 250 banks will expire previously to February 25, 1883. The Comptroller recommends that an act be passed authorizing any national bank, at any time within two years prior to the expiration of its corporate existence, to extend its period of succession by amending its articles of association by the votes of shareholders owning two-thirds of the capital of the association, if such an association, upon an examination of its affairs, shall be found to be in a satisfactory condition. The law provides that the Comptroller shall issue his certificate authorizing any bank-ting association to commence business if it shall conform in all respects to the legal requirements. rapital of the association, if such an association, upon an examination of its affairs, shall be found to be in a satisfactory condition. The law provides that the Compttoller shall issue his certificate authorizing any bunking association to commence business if it shall conform in all respects to the legal requirements. The banks may, therefore, under the present law, conform in all respects to the legal requirements. The banks may, therefore, under the present law, conform in all respects to the legal requirements. The banks may, therefore, under the present law, continue their existence, and in the absence of prohibitory legislation many of them undoubtedly will, on the expiration of their corporate existence, organize new associations, and obtain from the Comptroller suthority to continue business. The passage, however, of an act directly anthorizing an extension of the carporate existence of the banks would fin many instances save much labor and be an aid to the distribution of the present large surplus from the liquidation. The passage of a bill authorizing such a renewal of their charters is recommended."

RESERVE FOR REDEMPTION.

Relative to the reserve for the redemption of the United States notes the report says: "Previously to the resumption of speele payments a reserve was accumu ated in the Trossnry, by the sale of \$25,000,000 of bonds and by the retention of an additional amount of about \$40,000,000 from surplus revenue. The policy pursued by this Department, as

RESERVE FOR REDEMPTION.

Relative to the reserve for the redemption of the United States notes the report says: "Previously to the resumption of speele payments a reserve was accumum ated in the Treasury, by the sale of \$26,000,000 of bonds and by the retention of an additional amount of about \$40,000,000 from surplus revenue. The policy pursued by this Department, as repeatedly announced to Congress, has been to retain as reserve for the redemption of United States notes should show the first process of the reserve the treasury to meet all other demand obligation the retain of their demand obligation in the Treasury to meet all other demand obligations. notes about 40 per cent, of the notes outstanding, and in addition thereto to have sufficient money in the Treasury to meet all other demand obligations outstanding. This policy has been adhered to as rigidly as practicable. The reserve has never fallen below 36 per cent, nor been above. 45 per cent, of outstanding notes. The silver certificates is sixed are payable only in silver coin, and the gold received for the certificates is now available for resumption purposes. There is now in the Treasurer's cash about \$25,000,000 of fractional silver coin, having only a limited legal tender value and not available for resumption purposes. The remainder of this reserve consists chiefly of gold coin. It is generally conceded that for safebanking a reserve of 40 per cent, to meet current obligations is necessary. The Government, by the issue of its notes, payable on demand, and its obligations to meet them when presented, is in a position analogous to that of banking, and should therefore act upon principles found to be sound and safe in that basiness."

The Secretary treats the subject of silver certificates briefly, and recommends that measures be taken for a repeal of the act requiring the issue of these certificates and the early retirement of them.

cates briefly, and recommends that measures be taken for a repeal of the act requiring the issue of silver certificates and the early retirement of them from circulation. Referring to the discontinuance of gold certificates, the Secretary says: "Should the certificates be issued they would at once take the place of this coin, and the Treasury would hold the coin instead of the banks. In view of any possible demand for the redemption in coin of legal: tender notes, the issue of these certificates is very objectionable."

which is everywhere accepted as a true standard of value."

THE STANDARD SILVER DOLLAR.

A chapter of the report is devoted to the standard silver dollar, in which Judge Folger says:

"As required by the act of February 28, 1378, the Department has caused to be coined into standard silver dollars each month at least \$2,000,000 in value of bullion of that metal.

" " Orly about \$51,000,000 are now in circulation, leaving more than \$66,000,000 in the vaults, and there is no apparent reason why is circulation, leaving more than \$66,000,000 in the vaults, and there is no apparent reason why is circulation should rapidly increase. " " That most of the European rations have a deep interest in a proper adjustment of the ratio between gold and silver coinage, if not deeper than the United States, admits of no doubt. We furnish the world with the largest pottion of both gold and silver, and our exports command the best money of the world, as they ever should do and will, unless we bind ourselves to accept of a poorer. We need not appear anywhere as supplicants when we clearly may be the controllers. Some of the European nations whose concurrent action is necessary to any result that is sought do not yet appear ready to accept bi-metalism, and when ready they may ask for a ratio that it will be inconvenient for us to adopt, and reduce the ratio of silver below the ratio of our coinage, while the market or intrinsic vasue of silver indicates the propriety of a conaderably increased ratio. That an agreement of the principal nations of Europe with us for the larger use of silver coinage would faruish a larger market for silver, and to that extent increase its value, is certain; but the excess of it over the supply for that purpose would only command the price of a commodity. On the market, Therefore, the fixing of any ratio is a matter of extreme delicacy to be fully considered. The most potential means of bringing about any concert of action among different nations would appear to be for the United States to suspend for th

eration of the whole subject among the enter commercial nations.

"The silver question, obviously, is one that demands the early attention of our lawmakers, or the subject may drift beyond our control unless control is retained at a great sacrifice. A continuance of the monthly addition to our silver colnage will scon leave us no choice but that of an exclusive silver coinsige, and tend to reduce us to a place in the commercial world among the minor and less civilized nations.

"It may be assumed that a people as enterprising and progressive as that of the United States, holding a leading position among nations, will not consent to the total abandonment of the use of gold as oue of the metals to be employed as money.

onsent to the total abandonment of the use of gold as one of the metals to be employed as money, and we cannot consent to be placed in the very awkward position of paying for all that we buy abroad upon a gold standard and selling all that we have to sell on a silver standard. It is therefore recommended that the provision for the coinage of a fixed amount each month be repealed, and the Secretary be authorized to coin only so much as will be necessary to supply the demand.

* * It is believed that the amount in circulation will be steadily increased, but not so fast as to require for some months, or perhaps years, any addition to the amount already coined.

After mentioning the receipts from customs for the past fiscal year, and showing that of the \$198, 157,676.02 collected \$183,908,902.39 was collected at the port of New York, leaving \$29,251,113.63 as the amount collected at all other ports, the Secretary continues:

"A revision of the tariff seems necessary to meet the condition of many branches of trade. That condition has materially changed since the enactment of the tariff of 1864, which formed the basis of the present tariff as to most of articles imported. The specific duties imposed by that act, for instance, on iron and steel in their various forms had then a proper relation to the deduced duties imposed on the articles manufactured from those metals; but by a large reduction in the values, especially of the cruder forms of iron and steel, the specific duty imposed thereon now amounts in many cases to an ed valorem duty of over 100 per cent, while the ad valored duties on manufactured articles have not been changed. The growing demands of trade have led also to the importation of iron and steel in forms and under designations not enumerated in the tariff, and a great disreportion between the specific and ad valorem duties is a constant stimulus to importers to try to bring the merchandles under the ad valorem rate. This produces uncertainty, appeals from the action of collectors, and illigation, which prove embarrassing to business interests, as well as to the Government; and what is instanced as the case with iron and steel will be found to be the case with other articles. An equalization of the tariff and a simplification of system of its details are needed. How far such revision shall be initiated in what manner that revision shall be initiated. continues: such revision shall involve a reduction of the tariff is a question for Congress to decide In what manner that revision shall be initiated is also within the province of Congress to determine. The method of a commission, which has been proposed, has some features that commend it. A commission made up of leading representatives of the manufactures, agriculture, and commerce of the country—experis in the subject-matters dealt with by a tariff—satting as a board, without hampering formalities and intent upon our subject, to the consideration of which the members would bring requisite and ready knowledge and experience, should be able to frame a tariffing that what would equalize its burdens and its benefits and give a reassemble (egree of satisfaction to

Reduction of taxes is the next subject alluded to. Indge Folger says: "It is a matter of congratulation that the business of the country so thrives as to endure the onerous taxation that is upon it and yield to the Government a surplus over its needs. The result upon the public revenue is to embarrass this Department in disposing of the surplus in lawful way and with regard to economy. While it is asserted that there is stringency is themoney market and that the business community is in straits, the call of this Department for millions of bouds is slowly heeded, and its offer to purchase bonds is not in full accepted. There is another way in which to dispose of the surplus—tamely, to enter the markets and buy bonds at the current rates. Calculations of experts show that under the premium that now rules upon the 4 and -1/2 per cent. bonds this could not be done without a loss to the Treasury, which it is of doubtful propriety to make. And it is almost certain that an immouncement of a purpose so to do would enhance the market value of those bouds. Meanwhile the daily receipts from the community by the Treasury continue, the surhose bolds. National the community by the Treasury continue, the surplus over its needs increase, and money lies idle it seems that the plan most just for giving relief it to reduce taxation and thereby diminish receipt

and surplus.

"The rapid reduction of the public debt and the increase of the surplus in the Treasury present the question to Congress whether there should not be a reduction in the taxation now put upon the people. It is estimated that if the present ratio of receipt and expenditure is kept up the public debt now existing may be paid in the next ten years. In view of the large sum that has been paid by the present generation upon that debt, and of the heavy taxation that now bears upon the industries and business of the country, it seems they are not to the support that another concerning should be the server and taxation that now bears upon the industries and business of the country, it seems that a not be the say that another concerning should be the say that another concerning should be the control of the country, it seems that a surplus that another concerning should be the say that another concerning should be the same that a surplus that another control of the country. receipt and expenditure is kept up the public of legal-tender notes, the issue of these certificates is very objectionable."

Reference to the retirement of national bank notes is made as foliows: "Under existing law any national bank can at any time, upon a deposit the fulled States, which was the fulled States, which was the fulled States, which may be public the bears upon the fulled States, which may be public the bears upon a deposit to fulled States, which was the fulled States, which was the fulled States, which may be public the fulled States, which may be public the public and on the leavy taxation that now bears upon the fulled States, which was the fulled States, which was the fulled States, which was given to the banks evidently for the purpose of security a proper elustriely of the currency, and in would seem that this privilege is necessary for the purpose of facilitating the redemption of bonds held by the banks, but should many of the banks, through apprehension of adverse lepisation or from any other cause, sterile to retire their circulation of the currency and grave embarrassments in business. That the prehension of such the Treasury can depend on the Treasury may the full of the currency and grave embarrassments in business. That the apprehension of such the Treasury may the such as the problem of the currency and grave combarrassments in business. That the sprehension of such the Treasury when there is an outstanding debt against it greater than it could may fall whilly presented, and when its means of payline to the currency and the currency and the currency and the currency and advisable Congress on enset that national banks be prohibited from retiring their currency, except on a previous notice of intention so to do. The length of that notice to be fixed by law.

Briof reference is made to the subject of legal tender notes, regarding which the secretary says: "That they are convenient and and the contract of the country of the c

gold can any to be legal where the construction of guives that the builder of such honds should payment that the builder of such honds should payment thereo; he cold or its equivalent needed. Other objects from which internal reverbed states are such as the builder of the course; S. 1878, since dollars of the and steered were again made a matches. The former is a lax on business some and weight and private group where otherwise the intribution of the arrange of the constant that its aboutton of the strang and recessary while the constant of the strange of the article to the constant. That contention does not seem well fallow benefit as the benefit and the might fairly be resecondally by foreign polders who had acantipion of the service of the promoted of the payment of United States bends, and it mught fairly be regarded, specially by foreign notices who had acquired be nds during this interval, as a breach of the lattic frond graftiens were compelled to receive this if frond graftiens were compelled to receive the different world but \$5 par cost of our own standard value. This downwards the payment in section world but \$5 par cost of our own standard value. This downwards the received from proprietary stamps. This downwards the bendardily able to displaying the different proprietary stamps and abstract of the dury derived from proprietary stamps. An abolition of the rescause from these three sources would be an equal tessening of burdens.

which is everywhere accepted as a true standard of value."

The standard silven bollan.

A chapter of the report is devoted to the standard live true to the report is devoted to the standard. ment, may with propriety and justice be lessened, if not cuttrely removed, whenever it is determined that the public revenue exceeds the public needs. The tax on circulation is different in its nature. It is a tax on a frauchise of profit to the favored grantee, and upon a subject in the furnishing of which to the national banks the Government is at an exponse. There seems to be a reason that while taxation is the means of meeting governmental expenses this tax should not be among the first to be taken off. There are other minor sources of internal revenue that night be given up, keeping that from spirits, fermented liquors, and tobacce. The other source of revenue where a reduction may be made is the customs. It already appears that the revenue from the customs for the year ended June 30, 1881, was \$198 159,675/20, being an increase of \$11,657,614.2 over the preceding year. While it is a principle that taxation for the expenses of the Government, to be just, should bear on all alike and equally, it must also be one that when the aggregate of taxation is to be lessened the reduction should be made in such ways that all will be relieved alike and equally."

TRIAL OF CUSTORS.

The Secretary suggests the propriety of estab-ishing a new tribunal for the trial of custom lishing a new tribunal for the trial of customs cases, or their transfer to some existing tribunal like the Court of Claims. The opinion of experts on the subject of claims. The opinion of experts on the subject of claims the Secretary says: "Authority from Congress to refer any such claims as the Secretary may think proper to the Court of Claims would give to the claimants and to the Government a proper judicial trial and judgment which would not only do justice to the parties but prevent re-examinations, which are new urged upon every change of Department officers."

The attention of Congress is called to the present method of classifying the duties collected upon sugar, molasses, and mella-lo without recommendation upon the part of the Secretary. The Secretary cont, bond at a lower rate of interest as entirely successful, and concludes. "If the excess of revenues over expenditures should continue as during the past year its application to the payment of these bonds can be made at the discretion of the Secretary, and to that extent the Government will be relieved from the necessity of paying any premium in the consequent redemption of its bonded debt. It is not improbable that the subject of the funding of the public debt in bonds bearing a rate of interest less than that of any yet issued will be considered by Congress during the present session. When that subject is taken up it is respectfully suggested that it should be borne in mind that the bonds now outstanding, known as the extended 6s and 5s on interest at the rate of 3½ per cent., possess a quality seldom found in a debt against a government. That quality is in the power that the tovernment has to call them in for payment at any time or to postpone payment of them for years. This is a valuable privilege to the Government, and it is to be considered whether it will be wise to give it up. The possession of it enables the Government to accommodate the payment of that portion of the public debt to the varying state of the public means. It will be difficult, probably, to market a loan at a low rate of interest which should be redeemable at the pleasure of the Government and made irredeemable until the expiration thereof. The reason is on the surface. A debt at a low rate is not likely to be sought for, save by those wishing pernament investments, as public institutions, trustee, guardians, and other iduciary holders of funds, or wealthy persons with whom safety, stability, permunence, and regularity of income are of more importance than a high rate of return. It is also to be considered that the gain that would accrue to the Government from a small reduction of the rate of interest 130 some extent loot in the expenses necessarily attendant on the making of a new loan. It is a part of the information that the Department has from men engaged in financial operations that a new loan of 3 per cent. would be taken up if it was by its condition irredeemable save by a long term. Emphasis is put by them on this condition. None have placed the term at less than ten years, most have put it at twenty, some have suggested a term of forty years, with an option in the Government to pay at the end of ten. For these reasons this Department makes no recommendation of legislation for the refunding of the bonds now omistanding bearing interest of 3% per centum. It does

The attention of Congress is called to the neresity of more direct legislation authorizing quarantining of imported cattle, and for providing always for the quarantine thereof, and for the ex-senses attendant thereon. LUFE-SAVING BERVICE.

LUE-SAVING SERVICE.

Referring to the annual report of the General Superintendent of the Life-Saving Service, the Secretary says: "It is necessary to make provision for increasing the ecupernation of the district superintendents, which is too low, being but \$1,000 per annung, except in the two largest districts, where it is only \$2,000. These officers give large bonds, ranging from \$20,000 to \$50,000 in amount, and are or uped with grave duties, which amount, and are or uped with grave duties, which evidence to the efficient conduct of the service in their respective dispricts." which involves the efficient conduct of the service in their respective districts."

The attention of Congress is also invited to the recommendations heretofore made for the establishment of a retired list and the extension or the pension laws to the Revenue Marine Service, and the subject of prosecuting a search for the Arctic exploring vessel Jeannette, as proposed by Captain Hooper, is also commended. The banance of the report is a recapituation of the several bureaus reports, which have been published from time to time.

SOME FUN.

-Six different woman were fatally -A variety belle, wishing to be very

-Sawdust brandy might do for the old Cabinet of Mr. Hayes, who liked economy all things, but you can't pass any oleomargar stuff like that off on the new.

-A New Haven girl has twice postponed her marriage after the wedding guests had assembled, giving no reason except that she was not quite ready. Young men are not often so lucky as this.

-A society paper estimates the cost of a first-class wedding at from \$1,000 to \$1,500. People can now understand why Brigham Young made it a rule not to marry more than once a

-The young man goes to see his girl, And then what does he do? He wonders if \$6 a week Is money enough for two. -"I have a little poem that I tossed off in an idle hour the other day; what shall I do

with it?" writes a young lady in Iowa. Go up on the roof and loss it off again, selecting a day when the wind is high. Ferchance it may fall in waste places and nobody ever be bothered by it.

PURELY PLATONIC.

A youth and a maid on a lonely vermida Were taking a "purely platonic" meander, An anchorite he, and all will agree They never delight in a sweet occulation, And then they indulge in their own inclination

He murmured, "I start on the morn for Montana," He sighed, and his eyes sought the eyes of his Anna. Her eyes were so blue, so near to him, too, That what could a poor human anchorize do? I ask, gontle reader, this question of you (Unless you're a cynic you'd have but one view.) So, breathing devotion, he bent his head over.

His eyes answered back, "Look out for a su And—no, the I wish I could say that he kissed he I have to record that she had a small sister, Who "bobbed up serencly" just then, so he mis

THE SPIDER AND THE FLY.

ald the spider to the fly And the fly responded gally, "You may bet your life I'll try," Then he walked into the parior, Where they closed in deadly fight, And the fly he strong the spider— Sent him up the golden flight. You may think this little story

Is a wicked campaign lie: But it isn't; never spider

Slew the bold ichneumon fly.

Ir is announced that Miss Emily chaumberg, of Phiradelphia, an accomplished lady, long and well known in the society of that city, Washington, and New York, who for some time past has resided in Europe, is about to be married early in January to Major Francis Charles Hughes-Hallett, formerly of the Royal Artiflery, and now of the Antrim Artillery, of which Sir Richard Wallace is Colonel and Lord Massareene and Ferrard, who visited this country with the Irish Rifle Team, Heutenant-colonel. Major Hughes-Hattett is a widower with two children.

Miss Schaumberg is one of the co-helresses of her anchelor uncles, Colonel James Page, so long the

Postmaster of Philadelphia, and Mr. George W. Page. -The Hon. David P. Nichols, State treasurer of Connecticut, has been ill at hishome, in Danbury, for two weeks with heart disease. On Saturday he became unconscious, and a special dispatch received there this afternoon says he is failing. There is no hope of his recovery. Mr. Nichols was first elected State treasurer on the Republican ti cket with Governor Buckingham dur-ing the war. He has since served as a member of the Legislature, and was a member of the special insurance commission in 1877. A year ago he was re-elected treasurer for two years. Few men in the State have enjoyed public confidence equal to that he has enjoyed since he first entered public

Having used Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup for the last few days, to my gratification 1 field it did me a great deal of good. I had a very severe cold, which it cured in a very few days. C. C. ROBERTSON, 139 Main street, Lynchburg, Va.

A DAGGER WANTED.

UNRAVELING A STRANGE MYSTERY,

Representative of "The Republican" Answers an Advertisement in Propria Persons and Unearths a Thrilling Italian Romance -A Beantiful Lady's Story.

Glancing over the personal column of THE REPUBLICAN the other morning a reporter's eagle eye caught the following advertisement:

"Wanted—A dagger or stiletto which a lady can conceal about her person. Address, giving size and price, box 20, REPUBLICAN office, until Saturday moon."

Scenting an item the reporter determined to 'pipe" it, and accordingly wrote the following rather unsophisticated letter: "In answer to you advertisement, I have a small dagger which is have no further use for, which I will sell cheap i it soits you. Please appoint interview and I will bring it along with me. Yours, &c."

In the afternoon the reporter was surprised to and in his own box a reply in a lady's handwrit-

ing, requesting him to call at a certain address not a hundred miles from Massachusetts avenue any time after seven p. m. Dark visions of Ralian only time after seven p. m. hark visions of tallian vendetts, schmerich, and materials for a three-volume novel generally, floated through the reporter's mind as he immediately prepared for the interview by placing a small six-shooter in his hip-pocket, providing himself with an extra amount of print-paper and a well-sharpened Dixon's graphite, but no dagger.

APTER STEMBLING ABOUT IN THE DARKNESS

AFTER STUNDLING ABOUT IN THE DARENESS for some time by the aid of a friendly gas-lamp the reporter was enabled to take his bearings, and, by carefully counting, at last discovered in an unpretentious-floking structure the number he was in search of. In answer to his summons the door was opened by a little girl, who ushered him into a small parlor and informed him she would tell the lady that a goutleman wished to see her. This without any loquiry on his part. There was nothing remarkable about the room—a piano, a round table, a laded chromo or two, and a few chairs consiliuted its furniture, while a sickly kerosene lamp shed its feeble mys o'er the scene. After a few minutes' waiting the door was opened, a lady entered the apartment, and the reporter saw a rather pretty brunette apparently about twenty-four years of age. She was above the middle height.

WELL PROPORTIONED, AND VERY GRACEFUL. colored hair "banged" over her forchead, an oval, Murillo-like face and small, delicate features, over which was cast the shadow of some deep trouble, combined to form a face not easily to be crassed from the tablets of the reporter's memory. It was one of those faces which exercise such a baneful effect over a man's desting; a face that men rave over and call beaufful, that women, with a slightly depreciatory air, talk about as passable; a face to fascinate a man of the world by its eyes, which seemed capable of being roused to the most intense passion and love; a painter, by the dreamy, pensive lock, which might have served as the typical model of a Mater Dolorosa. The reporter, who is young and somewhat susceptible, was a trille "melted," and as he rose from his seat and pulled down his cuffs, unconsciously felt he stood tage to face with a romance. In a slightly foreign accent, which added charm to the low and gently modulated voice, she begged the scribe to resume his seat and requested to see the dagger. The reporter made a pretense of going to his pocket for the dagger but paused and requested if he might ask her.

he might ask her,

WITHOUT BEING DEEMED IMPERTINENT,

the reason for advertising for a dagger when she
could have obtained one very easily at any hardward store. A crowd of conflicting emotions
passed over her mobile face. At this query, when
turning half round on her chair, with a quick
Southern gesture, and laying an exquisitely
moulded hand on the reporter's arm, she said;
"I would like to tell you a story, if it will not be
tiring your patience too much." The reporter
willingly assented and listened to the
following tragic narrative: "I am," she
continued, "as you may perhaps have willingly assented and listened to the following tracis narradve: "I am," she continued, "as you may perhaps have guessed, an Italian, a descendant of an ancient and honorable family, but like many other Italian families we can boast more quarterings than sequins and more ancestral portiatist than broad acres. My father, who succeeded to an encumbered estate and an untarnished name, was a man of proud and haughly disposition, had formed the idea of retrieving our falch lottimes by my marriage with AN DIMENSELY WEATHIY BANKER.

AN DEMENSILY WEALTHY BANKER, a man ulterly detestable to me in every way, who had always been very self-willed and it never suffered contradiction, was informed by narringe of conventence had been arranged for ne, and that I was expected to marry a man old mough to be my father. I flatly retused, and, lespite threats and conventes, carried my anint, my father promising me that nothing should be said about my marriage until I was seventeen. Meanwhile he took me to Rome, hoping that some rich English allord or same American millionaire might be walth count in purchase my pretty hees and socitsh enough to purchase my pretty hica an pay bandsomely therefor in the shape of lar settlements. A fresh aneumbranes was added their ancient is a mild palses were about to reopen in Rome. Admirers were very quickly found, rich and poor, young and old, decorated diplomats and struggling secretaries of tegations, titled nobodies, and penulless younger some—who firsted and danced and proposed. But my father was playing a waiting game, and was determined that I should draw the

offand fruze in the Matrimonial Marker and leave the blanks for others less favored by nature to wear a coroner. Toward the closs of the senson a young English duke appeared on the seese. He was a mere boy, had just succeeded to his title, intenessely weathly, and had been making the grand tour with the avowed object of finding a wife. My father determined he should find a wife in me. Everything went just as it was ordained, and before long it was known that I was shortly to become Duchess of —. As for myself, I was apprenely indifferent to the whole affair. Marriage was distanteful to me, but since I had to be married I was well enough pleased with my affained husband. One night I attended a reception at the American Minister's and there met an American painter, a young man of considerable talent, whose works had arrêady attracted attention. I was charmed by his manner and conversation, and when we were about to leave he requested permission from my father to call on me; my father, being in a grachous mood at the prospects of my appreaching marriage, consented. He called on me, and finally persuaded my father to aflow him to paint my portrait. From that day I saw him frequently; our triendship ripened into intimacy, intimacy into love. For the first time in my life I knew what love meant, and

LOVED the WITH ALL THE PASSIONATE DEVOTION of a Southern woman, for woman I was although merely a child in years. The day for my wedding was at last fixed and announced, but I could no longer regard it with the calimness I had fathern done. The same day that my marriage was made public I gave the final sitting for my portnati; the painter had just heard of my approaching marriage and with emotion asked me if it was true. I told him yes. Unable longer to control nimself he told me what I aiready well knew—what woman doesn't?—that he loved me. Suffice it to say we agreed to fly to America as soon as he could make suitable arrangements. Two days afterward his dead body was found floating in the Tiber, nothing to show whether he had been murdered or committed suitede. The shock caused by his death produced an attack of brain favor. When I recovered I found my self back in the country, my marriage broken off.

found myself back in the country, my marriage broken off.

I AROSE PROM MY SICK BED

with an abhorronce of all my surroundings. Collecting what little money I had, and my few valinables. I ran away one night and went to Rome. While there, in an evil hour, my money, gone, my trinkets all pawned, and no food baving passed my lips for twenty-lour hours, I was tempted to join a socialistic secret society, and become one of its agents—Europe is undermined with political secret organizations, and is on the brink of one of the greatest social crisises the world has ever witnessed—and was ordered to New York to carry out the designs of my chiefs, and spread their pernicious deartines. A whort time ago I was ordered to commit a crime at which my soul revolted I determined to sever my counsection with the political organization and depend on my skill as a teacher of music and foreign languages for my support. But, sias, I found that having like Faust, once conveyed myself to the devil I was his, and could not when the time for the redemption of the bond came due withdraw from it. I belonged to him body and soul. The laws of the society are simple and terrife. By the east I had taken on my initiation. I had sworn to obey the commands of my chiefs. Nomaliter what, no matter when and where conveyed to me, it was my duty to carry out to the full extent of my power any commands intrusted to me. I know too well

to me. I know too well

THE AWFUL FATE AWAITING ME
for having become as renegade. Sooner or later I
shall be murdered, but the deed will be done in
such a way that there will be no clue to the perpetraior. The instinant weapon of the Italian is the
steletio. I cannot tell why, but is whim impelled
me to advertise in the way I did. I feit the bloodhounds on my track and wished to have one conidant at least ere I died. Should you at any
future time hear of my death, then search on my
left arm for the leits P (perfide, irratioresa) rudely
cut, and if you find it you will know I met my
death at the hands of the vendetta. But where is
the diager? As she finished the reporter was
puzzled. The woman appeared same, rational,
and intelligent; was she then imposing
on his credulity, or was she the imposing
on his credulity, or was she the victim of some
horrible deiusion? And yet her story was given
with such apparent truth, without hesitation or
reserve, that it seemed hard to believe the narrator
to be either wiffully or unintentionally inisheading
him. It was a mystery. When she was informed
that the dagger had been ascidentially left at home
she seemed annoyed, but the reporter promised to
send it to her the next evening, and after a few
minutes conversation, left. As he wasked home
he could not get the lovely, sorrowful face out of
his head, and it seemed, the more he thought
of it, to become a greater mystery than ever,
and he determined to probe it to the bottom.
As he walked home, the shades of night falling
thekly about him, his mind was haunted by the
vision of a lovely instarted face floating on the
cold waters of the Potomea, the rounded symmetry
of the left arm marked by the letter P cut in the
tender flesh, the allassierlike whiteness of the
marble skin soiled by a few drops of clotted blood,
her luxuriant black hair lying foose on her breast.
It is a mystery, and as it is believed no confidence
will be viciated by printing it, it is given with the
hope that such steps will be taken that will preven THE AWFUL PATE AWAITING ME

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from Washington to Augusta, Gr., whose changes for Manassas Division will take 6.69 a. m' train daily, except Samday, For Warrenton, 613 a. n. and 15120 a. n. trains daily. For thekets and information call at Virginia Midland Office, 661 Pennsylvania avenue.

M. SLAUGHTER, General Ticket Agent, 1918 of the Manassas and Manassas

M. SLAUGHTEII, General Ticket Agent. 1918 of 1881

THE GREAT 1881

TO THE NORTH, WASC, AND SOUTHWEST. BOUBLE TRACK, STEIR, RAIL. SPLENDID SCENERY, MAGNIFICENT EQUIPMENT. IN EFFECT NOVEMBER 25, 1861.

TRAINS LEAVE WASHINGTON, from Depot. One Sixth and is streets, as follows: For Putuburg and the West, Chicago Limited Express of Pulman Hotel and Heeping Care, at 252 a.m. daily: 1929 a.m. daily, with Steeping Care from Inarcisburg to Cincinnati, 34. Louis, and Chengo; 920 p. m. daily, with Palace Car to Pitteburg.

from Harrisburg to Change the Palace Car to Pitter engo; 920 p. n. daily, with Palace Car to Pitter engo; 920 p. n. daily, with Palace Car to Pitter burg.

Balli HMOHR AND POTOMAC RAYLIROAD.

For Camandaguo. Rochester, Huffalo. Niagara Salla, at 800 a.m. daily, except Sunday 220 p. n. daily, ascept Sunday, 220 p. n. daily, ascept Sunday.

For Williamsport. Lock Haven, and Elmira, at 1020 a. n. daily, except Sunday.

For New York and the East, 850, 1020 a.m., 200, 100; p. n. daily, except Sunday.

Limited Express of Pallman Parlor Cars, 220 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Limited Express of Pallman Parlor Cars, 220 a. m. daily, except Sunday.

Limited Express of Pullman Parlor Cars, 9:20 a. m. daily, except Sunday, For Hooklyn, New York, all through trains connect at Jorsey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to Fulion street, avoking double ferriage across New York City. For Philadelphia, 8:20, 16:20 a. m., 200, 5:49, 10:20, and 16:15 p. m. On Sunday, 200 p. m., 8:49, 10:20, and 16:15 p. m. On Sunday, 200 p. m., 8:49, 10:20, and 16:15 p. m. On Sunday, 10:20 a. m., and 2:50, 4:20, 4:00, 8:20, 2:20, 10:20, a. m., and 2:50, 4:20, 4:00, 8:20, 2:20, 10:20, and 10:15 p. m. On Sunday, 2:20 a. m., 18:20 a. m., 210, 8:40, 8:20, 10:20, a. m., and 2:50 p. m. daily, except Sunday.

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except sounds,

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TOON RAILMOAD.

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STEEL HALLS! schedule to take effect SUNDAY, NOVEMBER

20, 1881.
A. M. LEAVE WASHINGTON.
1225—Chleago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Fast Exnress. press.

teo - Baltimore, Ellicott City, and Way Stations.
Ess- Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way. (Pledmont,
Strasburg, Winchester, Hagerstown, and Way,

Brashmore, Almaposis, and Way, (Fresmont, Strashurg, Winchesser, Hagerstown, and Way, via Relay.)

1988—Ballmore Express, Ris.—Foint of Rocks and Way Stations.

Ris.—Foint of Rocks and Way Stations.

Ris.—Foint of Rocks and Way Stations.

Ris.—Foint of Rocks and Rocks and Rocks and Rocks for Frederick)

Ris.—Statinton and Valley Express. Connects for Engerstown and at Point of Rocks for Frederick)

1980—On Sanday only for Raltimore, Atnopolis and Way.

Way.
16:00-Baltimore Express. (Stops at Hyataville
College, Beitsville, Laurel, Annapolis Junction,
Jessepys, and Hanover.)
10:80-Pitsburg, Chicago, Cincinnati, and St. Louis
Express. P. M. Baltimore, Ellicott City, Annapolia, and Way Stations, 1123-Ch Sunday only for Baltimore and Way, 1215-Baltimore Express, 235-Baltimore Express, 1206-Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York Ex-

1800—Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York Express.
231—Haltimore and Way Stations. (Winchester, Frederick, Hagerstown, and Way, via Relay.)
429—Baltimore, Hyataville, and Laurel Express. (Frederics, via Relay.) 80ps at Annapolis Junction.)
429—Baltimore, Annapolis, and Way Stations.
423—Point of Bocks, Frederick, Hagerstown, Winchester, and Way Stations. (On Souday to Point of Rocks and Way Stations only.)
436—Baltimore and Way Stations only.)
436—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
443—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
443—Point of Rocks and Way Stations.
454—Baltimore and Way Stations.
4549—Baltimore, Hyataville, and Laurel Express.
4559—Philadelphia, New York, and Boston Express.
4559—Philadelphia, New York, and Boston Express.
4569—Baltimore, Hyataville, and Laurel Express.
4509—Baltimore, Hyataville, and Laurel Express.
4509—Baltimore, Hyataville, and Laurel Express.
4509—Baltimore, Hyataville, and Laurel Express.
4509—Baltimore Washington and Annapolis Junction.
4Dally, Sanday only. Other trains dally, except

ction. Isunday only. Other trains daily, except

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Returning, leave Norfolk Tuesdays, Thursdays, and aturdays at 4 p. bi. Saturdays at 4 p. in.

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THE NEW YORK STEAMERS,

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